

PATENT APPLICATION

Storage Device Control Device, Storage System, Recording Medium In Which A Program Is Stored, Information Processing Device And Storage System Control Method

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STORAGE DEVICE CONTROL DEVICE, STORAGE SYSTEM,
RECORDING MEDIUM IN WHICH A PROGRAM IS
STORED, INFORMATION PROCESSING DEVICE
AND STORAGE SYSTEM CONTROL METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application relates to and claims
priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2004-
011105, filed on January 19, 2004, the entire
disclosure of which is incorporated herein by
reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a storage device control device, a storage system, a recording
5 medium in which a program is stored, an information processing device and a storage system control method.

2. Description of the Related Art

The demand for disk control devices (disk array devices) has risen in accompaniment with the
10 development of IT-related industries. Disk control devices are used as the major foundation for realizing various information services, such as data management services and Web services, provided in information service centers and data centers and the like.

15 In the past several years, the amount of data that disk control devices handle has been rapidly increasing. For this reason, the management burden and the management costs of disk control devices are rapidly increasing in data centers. Also, the disk
20 control devices that are being introduced are a mixture of good and bad, and in order to raise the performance of disk control devices, homogenize functions and smoothly replace old disk control devices with new disk control devices, so-called storage system virtualiza-
25 tion, which integrally handles the storage resources

that disk control devices handle, is being accelerated. Above are described in JP-A-2002-7304 and JP-A-2002-91706, for example.

In such virtualization, technology that
5 appropriately manages the storage resources of disk control devices becomes important. Namely, in order to prevent erroneous setting where a resource already allocated for one purpose ends up being allocated for another purpose, a mechanism that can reliably grasp
10 the information relating to the storage resources managed by the disk control devices and which can appropriately allocate storage resources becomes necessary.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The present invention was made in light of this background, and it is an object thereof to provide a storage device control device, a storage system, a recording medium in which a program is stored, an information processing device and a storage system
20 control method that can reliably manage the storage resources of disk control devices.

A main invention of the present invention that achieves this object is a storage device control device where, in a storage system including a first
25 storage device control device that is communicably connected to a first information processing device, receives a first data write/read request transmitted

from the first information processing device and
conducts data writing/reading with respect to first
storage devices in response to the request, a second
storage device control device that is communicably
5 connected to the first storage device control device,
receives a second data write/read request transmitted
from the first disk control device and conducts data
writing/reading with respect to second storage devices
in response to the request, and a second information
10 processing device communicably connected to the first
and second storage device control devices, wherein the
first storage device control device includes a first
logical unit management table managing unit that stores
a first logical unit management table in which is
15 registered identification information of first logical
units that are units identifying storage regions of the
first storage devices, the second storage device
control device includes a second logical unit
management table managing unit that stores a second
20 logical unit management table in which is registered
identification information of second logical units that
are units identifying storage regions of the second
storage devices, the first storage device control
device includes a mapping management table managing
25 unit that stores a mapping management table in which is
registered correspondences between the first logical
units and the second logical units and which the first
storage device control device references when the first

storage device control device receives the first data write/read request and determines whether the storage regions identified by the first logical units set in the request are the storage regions of the first storage devices or the storage regions of the second storage devices, the second storage device control device includes a logical unit information transmitting unit that transmits, to the second information processing device, logical unit information including all or some of the identification information of the second logical units registered in the second logical unit management table, the first storage device control device includes a mapping information transmitting unit that transmits, to the second information processing device, mapping information that is all or some of the mapping management table, the second information processing device includes a logical unit information receiving unit that receives the logical unit information, the second information processing device includes a mapping information receiving unit that receives the mapping information, and the second information processing device includes a mapping status information generating unit that references the received logical unit information and the mapping information to generate mapping status information that is information representing whether the second logical units are corresponded to the first logical units, the storage device control device includes the functions of

the first storage device control device.

According to the invention, the storage resources of a disk control device can be reliably managed.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the schematic configuration of a storage system 1 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the hardware
10 configuration of an information processing device 10 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing the hardware configuration of a management computer 30 described as an embodiment of the invention;

15 Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the hardware configuration describing the basic sections of first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5A is a diagram showing the hardware
20 configuration of a channel control unit 21 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5B is a diagram showing the hardware configuration of a disk control unit 22 described as an embodiment of the invention;

25 Fig. 6 is a diagram showing main functions realized in the first and second disk array devices 20-1 and 20-2 and the management computer 30 configuring

the storage system 1 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a diagram describing the logical connection relation in the storage system 1 described
5 as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing an example of a logical unit management table 800 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing an example of a
10 data format 900 of a data write request described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing an example of a data format 1000 of a data read request described as an embodiment of the invention;

15 Fig. 11 is a diagram showing an example of a mapping management table 1100 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing a flow chart describing processing conducted in a case where the
20 information processing device 10 transmits a data input/output request with respect to the first disk control device 20-1 described as an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing a flow chart
25 describing a flow of a series of mechanisms where whether or not second logical units are corresponded to first logical units in the first disk control device 20-1 is displayed on a display device 37 described as

an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing a management menu screen 1400 described as an embodiment of the invention; and

5 Fig. 15 is a diagram showing a logical unit status display screen 1500 described as an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

 An embodiment of the invention will be
10 described below with reference to the drawings.

==Configuration of Storage System==

 Fig. 1 shows the configuration of a storage system 1 described as an embodiment of the invention. The storage system 1 is configured to include an
15 information processing device (first information processing device) 10, a first disk control device (first storage device control device) 20-1, a second disk control device (second storage device control device) 20-2 and a management computer (second
20 information processing device) 30. The storage system 1 is operated in, for example, data centers and system centers in industries.

 The information processing device 10 and the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 are
25 communicably connected via a first communications network 50. The first communications network 50 is, for example, a LAN (Local Area Network), a SAN (Storage

Area Network), an iSCS (Internet Small Computer System Interface), ESCON (Enterprise Systems Connection) (registered trademark), FICON (Fibre Connection) (registered trademark), ACONA (Advanced Connection
5 Architecture) (registered trademark) or FIBARC (Fibre Connection Architecture) (registered trademark). In the present embodiment, the first communications network 50 will be a SAN. Also, in the embodiment described below, the information processing device 10 and the
10 second disk control device 20-2 are also communicably connected via the first communications network 50, but this connection configuration is not essential. The invention can be implemented as long as the second disk control device 20-2 is communicably connected to at
15 least the first disk control device 20-1.

The management computer 30 is communicably connected to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 via a second communications network 51. The second communications network 51 is, for example, a
20 LAN (Local Area Network). The management computer 30 and the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 can also be communicably connected by a pair-to-pair connection mode using a communication line of a specification such as RS-232C or SCSI.

25 The information processing device 10 is a computer such as, for example, a personal computer, a workstation or a mainframe. Fig. 2 shows the hardware configuration of the information processing device 10.

The information processing device 10 is configured to include a CPU (Central Processing Unit) 11, a memory (ROM, RAM) 12, a SAN adapter 13, an external storage device 14 such as a hard disk drive, an input device 15
5 such as a mouse or a keyboard and a display device 16 such as a display. Of these, the SAN adapter 13 is a communications interface that connects the information processing device 10 to the SAN (first communications network 50). For example, an HBA (Host Bus Adapter) is
10 used as the SAN adapter 13. There are also cases where the information processing device 10 is configured by plural integrated computers.

An operating system operates in the information processing device 10. Application software
15 operates on the operating system. The application software provides, for example, the functions of an automated bank deposit and payment system and an airplane seat reservation system. The information processing device 10 transmits, to the first disk
20 control device 20-1, data read/write requests (first data write/read request) (first data input/output request) in block units in accordance with the Fibre Channel Protocol. When the first disk control device 20-1 receives the data input/output request transmitted
25 from the information processing device 10, the first disk control device 20-1 conducts, in response thereto, processing relating to the writing/reading of data (also referred to as data input/output below) with

respect to later-described hard disk drives 28 that manage data input/output processing.

The first or second disk control device 20-1 or 20-2 can also be configured to function as an NAS (Network Attached Storage) configured to receive data input/output requests by file name designation from the information storage device 10 according to a protocol such as NFS (Network File System). In a case where the first communications network 50 is a LAN (Local Area Network) and the first disk control device 20-1 functions as an NAS (Network Attached Storage), file names are incidental to the aforementioned first data input/output requests or the second data input/output requests. Also, the disk control devices 20 may be devices that conduct data writing/reading with respect to a recording medium other than a hard disk drive, such as a solid state disk.

The management computer 30 is a computer such as a personal computer. An operating system operates in the management computer 30. Application software for managing, variously setting and monitoring the status of resources relating to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 operates on the operating system.

Fig. 3 shows the hardware configuration of the management computer 30. The management computer 30 includes a CPU (Central Processing Unit) 31, a memory (ROM, RAM) 32, a LAN adapter 33, a recording medium

reading device 34 such as a CD-ROM device or a DVD-ROM device, an external storage device 35 such as a hard disk drive, an input device 36 such as a mouse or a keyboard and a display device 37 such as a display.

5 The CPU 31 governs the entire control of the management computer 30. Various functions of the management computer 30 are realized by the CPU 31 executing programs stored in the memory 32. The recording medium reading device 34 is a device for reading programs and
10 data recorded in a recording medium 341. The recording medium reading device 34 can be configured to read the data and programs recorded in the recording medium 341 and store the data and programs in the memory 32 and the external storage device 35. The recording medium
15 341, in which are recorded programs for realizing the various functions of the management computer 30, is set in the recording medium reading device 34, so that the programs can be installed in the management computer 30. A flexible disk, a CD-ROM, a DVD-ROM, a DVD-RAM or
20 a solid state memory can be used as the recording medium 341.

The management computer 30 is communicably connected to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 via the LAN adapter 33. The management
25 computer 30 can conduct data communication with the information processing device 10 and service processors (SVP) of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2. The LAN adapter 33 is an interface for

connecting the management computer 30 to the second communications network 51. An NIC (Network Interface Card), for example, is used as the LAN adapter 33.

In the present embodiment, it is supposed
5 that the first disk control device 20-1 is functionally more high-performance than the second disk control device 20-2. It should be noted that the basic configurations of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 are the same. Fig. 4 shows an
10 example of the hardware configuration of the first and second disk devices 20-1 and 20-2. The first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 are configured to include at least one channel unit 21, at least one disk control unit 22, a shared memory 23, a
15 cache memory 24, a connection unit (crossbar switch) 25, a service processor (SVP) 26, a LAN adapter 27 and hard disk drives 28 serving as storage devices. As shown in Fig. 1, the hard disk drives 28 can be internally disposed in the respective casings of the
20 first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 or be accommodated in a separate casing.

Fig. 5A shows the hardware configuration of the channel control unit 21. The channel control unit 21 includes a CPU 211, a memory (ROM, RAM) 212, an
25 external communications interface 213 and an internal communications interface 214. These are connected by an internal bus 215 such as a PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect Bus) bus and are integrally formed on, for

example, a circuit board. The CPU 211 governs the entire control of the channel control unit 21. The CPU 211 realizes the various functions of the channel control unit 21 by executing programs stored in the memory 212. The external communications interface 213 is an interface for communicating with the information processing device 10 via the SAN (first communications network 50). The external communications interface 213 includes a communications port for connecting to the SAN (first communications network 50). The internal communications interface 214 transmits and receives data and commands via the connection unit 25 with the disk control unit 22, the shared memory 23 and the cache memory 24. The internal communications interface 214 conducts communication with the service processor 26. When the channel control unit 21 receives the first data input/output request (in the case of the first disk control device 20-1) or the second input/output request (in the case of the second control device 20-2) transmitted from the information processing device 10 (in the case of the first disk control device 20-1) or the first disk control device 20-1 (in the case of the second disk control device 20-2), the channel control unit 21 writes, to the shared memory 23, a command relating to data input/output with respect thereto.

Fig. 5B shows the hardware configuration of the disk control unit 22. The disk control unit 22

conducts data reading/writing with respect to the hard disk drives 28 in accordance with a data write request that the channel control unit 21 has received from the information processing device 10. The disk control unit 22 includes a CPU 221, a memory 222, an internal communications interface 223 and a disk interface 224. These are connected by an internal bus 225 such as a PCI bus and are integrally formed on, for example, a circuit board. The CPU 221 governs the control of the entire disk control unit 22. The CPU 221 realizes the various functions of the disk control unit 22 by executing programs stored in the memory 222. The internal communications interface 223 transmits and receives data and commands via the connection unit 25 with the channel control unit 21, the shared memory 23 and the cache memory 24. The disk interface 224 conducts data reading/writing with respect to the hard disk drives 28. The disk interface 224 conducts data transmission and reception with the hard disk drives 28. The disk control unit 22 includes the function (RAID control unit) of controlling the hard disk drives 28 with a RAID level (e.g., 0, 1, 5) specified in the so-called RAID (Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks) format.

25 The disk control unit 22 reads, from the shared memory 23, commands relating to the reading/writing (data input/output) of data written in the shared memory 23 by the channel control unit 21,

and conducts data reading/writing processing (data input/output processing) with respect to the hard disk drives 28 in accordance with the commands. The disk control unit 22 writes, to the cache memory 24, data
5 read from the hard disk drives 28. The disk control unit 22 appropriately transmits, to the channel control unit 21, notification of the completion of data writing and notification of the completion of data reading.

When the channel control unit 21 receives the
10 completion notification, the channel control unit 21 transmits to the information processing device 10 a response with respect to the data input/output request.

The shared memory 23 and the cache memory 24 are configured using a rewritable memory such as a RAM.
15 Of these, the shared memory 23 stores mainly commands and data transmitted and received between the channel control unit 21 and the disk control unit 22. The cache memory 23 stores data serving as the target of data writing/reading conducted with respect to the hard
20 disk drives 28, shortens the time (access time) it takes for the writing/reading of data conducted with respect to the hard disk drives 28, and improves the response performance with respect to the information processing device 10.

25 The connection unit (crossbar switch) 25 communicably interconnects the channel control unit 21, the disk control unit 22, the shared memory 23 and the cache memory 24. The connection unit 25 is configured

using, for example, a high-speed bus such as an ultrahigh-speed crossbar switch that conducts data transfer by high-speed switching.

The service processor (SVP) 26 is configured to include a CPU and a memory. The service processor 26 can itself be made to function as an independent computer. The service processor 26 receives operational input from an operator and monitors the operating status and conducts setting of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2. The service processor 26 conducts communication with the channel control unit 21. The service processor 26 communicates with the management computer 30 via the LAN adapter 27 shown in Fig. 1. The service processor (SVP) 26 can also be disposed with a function as a Web server conducting communication in accordance with the HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) with an access request from an external device made via the second communications network 51. Here, all or some of the functions of the management computer 30 described in the present embodiment can be realized by the service processor (SVP) 26 of the first disk control device 20-1. In this case, all or some of the functions of the management computer 30 can be realized by the aforementioned Web server function.

The first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 in the present embodiment described above have a configuration that includes the channel control

unit 21 and the disk control unit 22, but the invention can also be implemented using a disk control device of the type that collectively conducts communication with the information processing device 10 and data

5 input/output processing with respect to the hard disk drives 28 with one CPU.

The functions realized in the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 described in the present embodiment are realized by the hardware of
10 the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 or the CPU 211 of the channel control unit 21, the CPU 222 of the disk control unit 22 or the CPU configuring the service processor (SVP) 26 disposed in the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 executing
15 the programs stored in the memories 212 and 222 or the memory of the service processor (SVP) 26 or the shared memory 23.

Fig. 6 shows the main functions realized in the first and second disk array devices 20-1 and 20-2
20 and the management computer 30 configuring the storage system 1 of the present embodiment. In the first disk array device 20-1, a first logical unit management table managing unit 611, a mapping management table managing unit 612, a mapping information transmitting
25 unit 613 and a relay transmitting unit 614 function. In the second disk array device 20-2, a second logical unit management table managing unit 621 and a logical unit information transmitting unit 622 function. In

the management computer 30, a logical unit information receiving unit 631, a mapping information receiving unit 632, a mapping status information generating unit 633 and a mapping status information display unit 634
5 function.

==Logical Connection Relation==

Next, the logical connection relation of the information processing device 10 and the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 configuring
10 the storage system 1 described in the present embodiment will be described. Fig. 7 is a diagram describing the logical connection relation. A WWN (World Wide Name), which is identification information for identifying the devices connected to the SAN (first
15 communications network 50), is given to the SAN adapter 13 of the information processing device 10 (the WWN given to the information processing device 10 will be called WWNj below). The WWNj is given to each communications port of the SAN adapter 13 of the
20 information processing device 10. For example, two WWNj are given to a SAN adapter 13 having two communications ports. A WWN is also given to each communication port to the SAN (first communications network 50) of the channel control unit 21 providing
25 the communications function via the SAN (first communications network 50) in the disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 (the WWN given to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 will be called WWNc

below).

The information processing device 10 recognizes the storage regions provided by the first and second disk control devices 20 using, as units, logical units (also called LU below) that are logical storage regions. For example, in a case where the operating system installed in the information processing device 10 is a UNIX (registered trademark) operating system, the logical units (LU) are corresponded to device files. In a case where the operating system installed in the information processing device 10 is a Windows (registered trademark) operating system, the logical units (LU) are corresponded to drive letters (drive names).

Identifiers for identifying the logical units (LU) are logical unit numbers (also called LUN below) uniquely given to each logical unit. The information processing device 10 identifies the logical units (LU) by designating the logical unit numbers (LUN). The LUN are set in data input/output requests transmitted from the information processing device 10 to the disk control devices 20. The disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 receive the logical unit numbers (LUN) transmitted from the information processing device 10 to thereby identify storage positions on the hard disk drives 28 for data designated by the information processing device 10.

The first and second disk control devices 20-

1 and 20-2 identify physical storage regions of the hard disk drives 28 using, as units, logical devices (LDEV) that are storage regions logically set using the storage regions. A logical device number that is
5 unique to each logical device is given as an identifier to each logical device (LDEV). The disk control devices 20 of the present embodiment manage, as one logical device (LDEV), a parity group in the RAID 5 format.

10 The first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 manage the correspondences between the logical devices (LDEV) and the logical units that are management units of the storage regions in the information processing device 10. In order to manage
15 these, the disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 store a logical table management table 800 shown in Fig. 8 where the correspondences between the logical units (LU) and the logical devices (LDEV) are registered (functions of the first logical unit management table
20 managing unit 611 and the second logical unit management table managing unit 621). The logical unit management table 800 is stored in, for example, the channel control unit 21, the disk control unit 22 and the service processor (SVP) 26. The logical units are
25 corresponded to the communications ports of the channel disk control units 21 in the disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2. For this reason, the correspondences between the logical units (LU) and the communications ports are

registered in the logical unit management table 800.
In the logical unit management table 800 of Fig. 8, the
WWNc (communications port ID) given to the
communications ports of the channel control units 21
5 are set in a communications port ID column 811. The
logical unit numbers (LUN) are set in a LUN column 812.
The logical device numbers are set in a logical device
number column 813. The storage capacities of the
logical devices are set in a storage capacity column
10 814.

Fig. 9 shows an example of the data format of
a data write request that is a data input/output
request transmitted when conducting data writing from
the information processing device 10 with respect to
15 the hard disk drives 28 of the first and second disk
control devices 20-1 and 20-2. A data write command
that is a command representing that the data
input/output request is a data write request with
respect to the first and second disk control devices
20 20-1 and 20-2 is set in a command column 911 of a data
format 900. The logical unit number (LUN) of the
logical unit that is the data writing destination is
set in a LUN column 912. The address set in an address
space of the logical unit (LU) that is the data writing
25 destination is set in an address column 913. WWNj,
which is given to the SAN adapter 13 that is the
transmission source of the request, is set in a WWN
column 914. The write data to be written to the hard

disk drives 28 is set in a write data column 915.

Fig. 10 shows an example of the data format of a data read request that is a data input/output request transmitted when conducting data reading from the information processing device 10 with respect to the hard disk drives 28 of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2. A command representing that the data input/output request is a data read request with respect to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 is set in a command column 1011 of a data format 1000. The LUN of the logical unit that is the data reading destination is set in a LUN column 1012. The head address in an address space of the logical unit that is the data reading destination is set in an address column 1013. WWNj, which is given to the SAN adapter 13 that is the transmission source of the request, is set in a WWN column 1014. The data size of the data to be read by the data read request is set in a data size column 1015.

==Relay Function==

The first disk control device 20-1 includes the function (relay function) of enabling the information processing device to conduct data writing/reading using the logical units of the second disk control device as the logical units of the first disk control device. With this relay function, when the information processing device 10 conducts data

writing/reading with respect to the logical units of the second disk control unit 20-2, it is not necessary for the information processing device 10 to be aware of whether those logical units are the logical units of
5 the first disk control device 20-1 or the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2. Also, with this function, for example, when a new disk control device is introduced to a data center, it becomes possible to effectively utilize the old disk control
10 devices. Namely, an old disk control device can be used as the second disk control device 20-2 without being discarded and the newly introduced disk control device can be used as the first disk control device 20-1, whereby services can be provided to the information
15 processing device 10 by the new functions of the newly introduced disk control device and the storage resources of the old disk control device can be effectively utilized as storage resources for expanding the storage regions provided as the logical units of
20 the first disk control device.

Also, when the first disk control device 20-1 receives a data input/output request where commands and parameters of the new functions to which the second disk control device 20-2 does not correspond are set,
25 the first disk control device 20-1 converts the content of those commands and parameters to content that the second disk control device 20-2 can interpret and transmits, to the second disk control device 20-2, the

data input/output request (second data writing/reading request) where the converted commands and parameters have been set. In other words, the first disk control device 20-1 includes a function as a relay device that
5 relays, to the second disk control device 20-2, the data input/output request transmitted from the information processing device 10.

Fig. 11 shows a mapping management table 1100 that is managed in the first disk control device 20-1
10 and used in the above-described relay function. The mapping management table 1100 is stored in, for example, the channel control unit 21, the disk control unit 22 and the service processor (SVP) 26 of the first disk control device 20-1. The WWNc given to the
15 communications ports of the channel control units 21 of the first disk control device 20-1 and the correspondences between the logical unit numbers (first LUN) that enable the information processing device 10 to identify the first disk control device 20-1 (i.e.,
20 the logical unit numbers set in the LUN column 812 of the logical unit management table 800 of the first disk control device 20-1) and the logical unit numbers (LUN) of the second disk control device 20-2 corresponded as the logical unit numbers (second LUN) (i.e., the
25 logical unit numbers set in the LUN column 812 of the logical unit management table 800 of the second disk control device 20-2) of the first disk control device 20-1 are registered in the mapping management table

1100.

The actual logical units for which spaces are set in a second LUN column 1113 in the mapping management table 1100 are the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1 (called first logical units below). The actual logical units whose numbers are set in the second LUN column 1113 are the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 (called second logical units below). For example, in Fig. 11, spaces are set for reference numerals 1121, 1122 and 1123, but the actual logical units identified by the first LUN and the communications ports (WWNc) corresponding to these are the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1 (first logical units). Also, "0" and "1" are respectively set as second LUN in reference numerals 1124 and 1125, but the logical units identified by the first LUN and the communications ports (WWNc) corresponding to these are the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 (second logical units) whose logical unit numbers respectively correspond to "0" and "1".

The first disk control device 20-1 receiving a data input/output request transmitted from the information processing device 10 references the mapping management table 1100 and determines whether the LUN set in that data input/output request take as targets the logical units (LU) of the first disk control device 20-1 or take as targets the logical units (LU) of the

second disk control device 20-2. In a case where the first disk control device 20-1 determines that the data input/output request takes as targets the logical units (LU) of the second disk control device 20-2, the first disk control device 20-1 transmits (function of relay transmitting device) the data input/output request (second data input/output request) to the second disk control device 20-2 via the SAN (first communications network 50).

10 Fig. 12 is a flow chart describing processing that is conducted in a case where the information processing device 10 has transmitted a data input/output request to the first disk control device 20-1. The processing will be described in order.

15 First, a data write/read request (first data input/output request) is transmitted from the information processing device 10 to the first disk control device 20-1 (S1211). The first disk control device 20-1 receives the transmitted first data input/output request (S1212). Next, the first disk control device 20-1 references the mapping management table 1100 (S1213) and determines whether the logical units (LU) set as data writing or reading destinations in the first data input/output request are the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1 (first logical units) or the logical units managed by the second disk control devices 20-2 (second logical units) (S1214). This determination is conducted by, for

example, referencing the LUN columns 912 and 1012 set in the data input/output request.

In a case where, in the determination of S1214, the first disk control device 20-1 determines
5 that the logical units (LU) set as data writing or reading destinations in the first input/output request are the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1 (first logical units) (S1214: NO), the first disk control device 20-1 executes data input/output with
10 respect to the first logical units that are set in the data input/output request and which the first disk control device 20-1 itself manages (S1220). Thereafter, the processing proceeds to S1221.

In a case where, in the determination of
15 S1214, the first disk control device 20-1 determines that the logical units (LU) set as data writing or reading destinations in the first input/output request are the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 (second logical units) (S1214: YES), the first
20 disk control device 20-1 searches the mapping management table 1100 for the logical unit numbers (LUN) of the second logical units corresponding to the logical unit numbers set in the data input/output request, generates a data input/output request (second
25 data input/output request) corresponding to a command set in the first data input/output request and using as targets the second logical units corresponding to the searched-for logical unit numbers, and transmits the

generated second data input/output request via the second communications network 51 to the second disk control device 20-2 (S1215).

When the second disk control device 20-2
5 receives the second data input/output request (S1216), the second disk control device 20-2 executes data input/output processing with respect to the second logical units set in the second data input/output request (S1217). After the execution of this data
10 input/output processing, the second disk control device 20-2 transmits the execution result thereof to the first disk control device 20-1 (S1218). Here, information representing whether or not the data input/output processing with respect to the second data
15 input/output request was conducted normally and data read by the processing in a case where the data input/output was processing relating to the reading of data are appropriately incidental to the execution result. The first disk control device 20-1 receives
20 the execution result (S1219).

In the processing of S1221, the first disk control device 20-1 transmits, to the information processing device 10, the execution result in S1220 or a response making incidental the execution result
25 received in S1219. The relay function of the first disk control device 20-1 is conducted as described above.

==Logical Unit Management Function==

On the management computer 30, application software for managing the logical units (LU), such as allocating, variously setting and monitoring the status of the logical units of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2, operates. Included in the managing functions (logical unit managing functions) realized by this application software are a function for configuring the logical devices on the basis of the storage regions of the hard disk drives 28, a function for corresponding the second logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 to the first logical units of the first disk control device 20-1, a function for setting the logical units serving as replication sources and replication destinations in a case where a mirroring function and a data replication function between remote places are implemented, and a function for conducting setting relating to access restrictions such as zoning and LUN masking with respect to the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 from the information processing device 10. The administrator of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 conducts setting of the logical units using the aforementioned managing functions provided by the management computer 30.

The management computer 30 accesses the information providing function (the mapping information transmitting unit 613) realized by the service

processors (SVP) 26 of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 to separately collect information from the separate first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2. Here, in a case where
5 the relay function is realized in the storage system 1, sometimes problems arise during the information collection conducted using the information providing function. For example, when the management computer 30 conducts setting relating to the second disk control
10 device 20-2, the management computer 30 acquires information relating to the logical units from the information providing function (function of the mapping information transmitting unit 613) of the second disk control device 20-2. In this case, the management
15 computer 30 cannot acquire information (this information is managed only by the mapping management table 1100 of the first disk control device 20-1) representing whether or not the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 are set as storage
20 regions seen by the information processing device 10 as the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1, i.e., whether or not the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 are corresponded (mapped) to the first logical units of the first disk control
25 device 20-1. Thus, when the management computer 30 attempts to conduct setting relating to the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2, a situation can arise where the logical units are

presented to the user as unused logical units that can be used for another purpose despite the fact that, for example, those logical units are corresponded (mapped) to the first logical units.

5 The storage system 1 of the present embodiment is disposed with a mechanism that displays, on the display device 37, whether or not those logical units (second logical units) are corresponded (whether or not they are mapped) to the first logical units in
10 the first disk control device 20-1 in order to make the user of the management computer 30 conducting the setting aware of this when setting relating to the logical units (second logical units) that the second disk control device 20-2 manages is conducted in the
15 management computer 30. The flow of processing conducted in the storage system 1 relating to this mechanism will be described below together with the flow chart shown in Fig. 13.

 Here, in order for a user such as the
20 administrator of the storage system 1 to conduct setting relating to the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2, a "configuration display" button 1411 of a management menu screen 1400 shown in Fig. 14 is selected (S1311) and the management computer
25 30 displays, in response thereto, a logical unit status display screen 1500 shown in Fig. 15 in which the statuses of the logical units (second logical units) of the second disk control device 20-2 are described.

When the management computer 30 is aware of the fact that the "configuration display" button 1411 has been selected, the management computer 30 transmits a request to the second disk control device 20-2

5 instructing the second disk control device 20-2 to transmit all or some of the information (logical unit information) registered in the logical unit management table (second logical unit management table) 800 that the second disk control device 20-2 manages in order to

10 acquire information necessary to display the logical unit status display screen 1500 of Fig. 15 (S1312). When the second disk control device 20-2 receives the transmission request transmitted from the management computer 30 (S1313), the second disk control device 20-

15 2 generates logical unit information on the basis of the logical unit management table (second logical unit management table) 800 and transmits the generated logical unit information to the management computer 30 (S1314) (function of the logical unit information

20 transmitting unit 622). When the management computer 30 receives the logical unit information (function of the logical unit information receiving unit 631), the management computer 30 stores this in the memory 32 (S1315).

25 Next, in order for the management computer 30 to collect information necessary to display the logical unit status display screen 1500 of Fig. 15, the management computer 30 transmits to the first disk

control device 20-1 a transmission request instructing the first disk control device 20-1 to transmit all or some of the content (mapping information) registered in the mapping management table 1100 (S1316). When the
5 first disk control device 20-1 receives this request transmitted from the management computer 30 (S1317), the first disk control device 20-1 generates mapping information on the basis of the mapping management table 1100 and transmits the generated mapping
10 information to the management computer 30 (S1318) (mapping information transmitting unit 613).

Although the transmission of the mapping information from the first disk control device 20-1 to the management computer 30 is passively conducted in
15 response to the transmission request transmitted in this manner from the management computer 30, sometimes the mapping information is voluntarily transmitted to the management computer 30 from the first disk control device 20-1. This voluntary transmission of the
20 mapping information is conducted in response to, for example, the fact that the content of the mapping information table 1100 has been updated. In this manner, new mapping information can always be managed
25 of the mapping information from the first disk control device 20-1 being voluntarily conducted.

When the management computer 30 receives the mapping information transmitted from the first disk

control device 20-1 (S1319) (function of the mapping
information receiving unit 632), the management
computer 30 next references the received logical unit
information and the mapping information, and generates
5 mapping status information that is information
representing whether or not the logical units (second
logical units) of the second disk control device 20-2
are corresponded (whether or not they are mapped) to
the logical units of the first disk control device 20-1
10 (function of the mapping status information generating
unit 633) (S1320). Then, the management computer 30
describes the information corresponding to the
generated mapping status information, generates the
logical unit status display screen 1500 shown in Fig.
15 15 and displays the generated logical unit status
display screen 1500 on the display device 37 (function
of the mapping status information display unit 634).

The logical unit status display screen 1500
will be described. In Fig. 15, the WWNc given to the
20 communications ports of the channel control units 21 of
the second disk control device 20-2 are displayed in a
communications port ID column 1511. The logical unit
numbers (LUN) of the second disk control device 20-2
are displayed in a LUN column 1512. The logical device
25 numbers of the second disk control device 20-2 are
displayed in a logical device number column 1513. The
storage capacities of the logical devices with respect
to which the second disk control device 20-2 conducts

data writing/reading (data input/output) are displayed
in a storage capacity column 1514. Whether or not the
logical units (second logical units) are corresponded
as the logical units (first logical units) of the first
5 disk control device 20-1 in the aforementioned relay
function (whether or not they are mapped) is displayed
in a mapping presence column 1515. That is, a "yes"
displayed in the mapping presence column 1515 with
respect to the logical units (second logical units)
10 indicates that these logical units are corresponded to
the logical units (first logical units) of the first
disk control device 20-1, and a "no" displayed in the
mapping presence column 1515 with respect to the
logical units (second logical units) indicates that
15 these logical units are not corresponded to the logical
units (first logical units) of the first disk control
device 20-1.

According to the above mechanism, when a user
such as the administrator of the storage system 1 sets
20 and manages the logical units (second logical units),
the user references the logical unit status display
screen 1500 so as to be able to verify whether or not
the logical units (second logical units) of the second
disk control device 20-2 are corresponded (whether or
25 not they are mapped) to the logical units (first
logical units) of the first disk control device 20-1.
For this reason, in a case where, for example, the
management computer 30 attempts to conduct setting

relating to the logical units of the second disk control device 20-2, a situation no longer arises where the user ends up being made to verify that the logical units are logical units that can be used for other
5 purposes despite the fact that those logical units are corresponded (mapped) to the first logical units.

Thus, in a case where the user configures the logical devices on the basis of the storage regions of the hard disk drives 28, a case where the user
10 corresponds the second logical units of the second disk control device 20-2 with respect to the first logical units of the first disk control device 20-1, a case where the user sets the logical units serving as replication sources and replication destinations when
15 implementing the mirroring function or the data replication function between remote places, or a case where the user conducts setting relating to access restrictions such as zoning and LUN masking with respect to the first and second disk control devices
20 20-1 and 20-2 from the information processing device 10, erroneous setting can be prevented where the logical units (second logical units) end up being set to be used for other purposes despite the fact that they have been corresponded (mapped) to the first
25 logical units and can no longer be used for other purposes. Due to this function being provided, the storage resources of the first and second disk control devices 20-1 and 20-2 can be reliably managed and it

becomes possible to reliably and smoothly manage the resources of the storage system 1.

An embodiment of the invention has been described above, but the description of the preceding
5 embodiment is for facilitating understanding of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention. Of course, the invention can be altered and improved without deviating from the gist thereof, and equivalents are included in the invention.